

Newport

ESTABLISHED JUNE 12, 1788.



Mercury.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1853

Number 4,765.

Volume XCII.

Poetry.

A WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

SERENADE TALE.

The Night Before Marriage.

FROM THE GERMAN OF ZICHKEE.

Lager not long. Home is not without thee; its dearest tokens do but make me mourn, O! let its memory, like a chain about thee, gently compel and hasten thy return.

Lager not long. The crowds should woo thy staying,

Behink thee, can the mirth of friends, though dear, bring back thy love?

Compensate for the grief thy long delaying.

Cuts the fond heart that sighs to meane thereby.

Lager not long. How shall I watch thy coming, As evening shadows stretch o'er moor and dell; Then the wild bog hath ceased her baby-bounding, And silence hangs on all things like a spell!

How shall I watch for thee, when fears grow strong—

As night grows dark, and darker on the hill;

Or shall I sleep, when I can watch no longer!

Al! art thou absent, art thou absent still?

Let I should groan not, tho' the eye that seeth me dash through tears that make its splendor dull; O! I sometimes fear when thou art with me, My cup of happiness is all too full.

How haste thou home into thy mountain dwelling, Hast, as a bird into its peaceful nest!

As a swift, when tempests wide are swelling,

Fies to its haven of secured rest!

THE SUMMER SHOWER.

When the stout harvesters falleth the grain,

When the strong wind is rousing the plain,

And loiters the boy in the briery lane;

And under solent comes the silvery rain,

As a long line of spear brightly burnished and tall.

down the white highway, like cavalry foot,

Leaves the dust with its numerous feet,

Like a numerous school, in their leafy retreat,

As wild birds at listening the drops round them beat;

As the boy crouches close to the blackberry wall,

He swallows now, take the storm on their wing,

And, fanning the tree-sheltered laborers, sing,

Like pebbles the rain breaks the face of the spring;

Like a bubble darts up from each widening ring;

And the boy, in dismay, hears the loud shower fall.

so soon are the harvester tossing the sheaves;

As robin darts out from its bower of leaves;

As were peacock forth from the moss-covered eaves,

And the rain-spattered uechin now gladly perceives

that the beautiful bow beneath over them all.

ACROSTIC.

We have now made an advance into pleasure. The days will be cooler, and we have been inured to the heat of summer, feel strong in the cooling breezes.

As but little winter grain is sown in New England, this business is soon disposed of. Wheat and rye ought to be sown early in September, as it obtains a deeper root and is better prepared and guarded against winter frosts. When sown in August or early in September, they furnish valuable fall feed for cattle and sheep.

September is a good month for making improvements on the farm. The hay and manure are all secured in barns and stacks; cows obtain their own food in the pastures, and they require no care but that of drawing from their full udders the rich milk required for daily use.

Oxen are now strong and able to work eight hours a day without a feed of grain, and swine are fed at less cost and trouble than at any season of the year; an orchard or a rough grass field being sufficient to sustain such as are kept for breeding, provided the right kinds are procured.

Milk may be hauled from the yard much of it will be wanted for a top-sressing where grass-seed is sown; and when it is wanted on low grounds, already sown, it may be hauled out in the latter part of this month, though we think it should not be spread before October.

Higher lands which admit of ploughing, but are too wet for tillage, are to be renovated in September. Seeding with grass on the inverted furrow is one of the improvements of modern times and can hardly be too highly valued by the progressive farmer.

Corn stalks may be cut before the tenth of the month, provided you cut them before the corn is cut up at the roots. The tops should not be permitted to lie long before binding; one good day is sufficient to sift the leaves, and as the band need not be drawn tight there will be no danger from the stalks under the band.

Stalks of corn, when cut thus early, should be set up in pikes and stand at least ten days before being put into barns. There is an acid in stalks which should have a free atmosphere for dissipation.

As soon as the cow-yard is cleared there should be a new supply of earth, or of some substance that may aid to retain all the valuable salts of the barn-yard. Let nothing be lost here. All the fragments should be saved.—Mass. Pough.

Cows HOLDING UP THEIR MILK.—A few years ago I bought a young cow which proved to be very wild, and when I took her by her first calf, she would not give down her milk. I heard it remarked that putting a weight on the cow's back would make her give her milk down. I accordingly drove her into the stable, got a bushel of grain and put it on her back. While kept in this position she had no power to hold up her milk; for it came down freely after doing this a few times, and afterwards putting my hand on the cow, she would give way and she would immediately give down her milk.—Cultivator.

"But if it should grow old with you—if it should change to hateful excitability it is the worst enemy of matrimony. That I do not possess sensibility. That I do not degenerate, but beware, lest this grace should degenerate."

"But if it should grow old with you—if it should change to hateful excitability it is the worst enemy of matrimony. That I do not possess sensibility. That I do not degenerate, but beware, lest this grace should degenerate."

ate into an irritable and quarrelsome mortal."

"Ah, dearest, if I might never become old!"

"We shall certainly be very happy together," said Louise to her aunt on the evening before marriage, and her cheek glowed with a deeper red, and her eyes shone with delight. When a bride says we, it may be easily guessed whom of all persons in the world she means thereby.

"I do not doubt it, dear Louise," replied her aunt; "see only that you continue happy together."

"Oh! who can doubt that we shall continue so? I know myself, I have faults, indeed, but my love for him will correct them. And so long as we love each other, we cannot be unhappy. Our love will never grow cold."

"Alas!" sighed her aunt, "thou dost speak like a maiden of nineteen, on the day before her marriage, in the intoxication of wishes fulfilled, of fair hopes and happy omens. Dear child, remember this—*even the heart in time grows cold*. Days will come when the magic of youthful scenes shall fade. And when this enchantment has fled, then it first becomes evident whether we are truly worthy of love. When custom has made familiar the charms that are most attractive, when youthful freshness has died away, and with the brightness of domestic life, more and more shadows have mingled, Louise, not till then can the wife say of the husband, 'He is worthy of love,' then first the husband says of the wife, 'she blooms in imperishable beauty.' But truly, on the day before marriage, such assertions sound laughable to me."

"I understand you, dear aunt. You would say that our mutual virtues alone can in earlier years give us worth for each other. But it is not he to whom I am to belong—for of myself I can boast nothing but the best intentions—is he not the noblest, worthiest of all the young men of the city? Blooms not in his soul every virtue that tends to make life happy?"

"My child," replied her aunt, "I grant it. Virtues bloom in thee as well as in him; I can say this to thee without flattery. But dear heart, they bloom only, and are not yet ripened beneath the sun's rays and the shower. No blossoms deceive the experienced nose."

"But that should never let confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing from each other, so the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage, state, and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and all the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it, will form a party, and stand between you two! That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your account in it. Your souls will grow as it were together, and at last will become as one! Ah! if many a young pair had, on their wedding-day known the secret, how many marriages were happier, than, alas! that were

brought to a sad issue by the want of knowledge of what soil they have taken root. Who knows the concealed depths of the heart?"

"Ah, dear aunt, you really frightened me!"

"So much the better, Louise. Such fear as it should be on the night before marriage. I love thee tenderly, and will therefore declare all my thoughts on the subject without disguise. I am not as yet an old aunt. At seven-and-twenty years one looks forward into life with pleasure; the world still presents a bright side to us. Therefore I have a right to speak thus to thee, to call thy attention to a secret which is not often spoken of to a young and pretty maid, one, indeed, which does not greatly occupy the thoughts of a young man, and which is the utmost importance in every household; a secret from which alone springs lasting love and unutterable happiness."

Louise seized the hand of her aunt in both of hers. "Dear aunt! you know I believe you in everything. You mean, that enduring happiness is not insured to us by accidental qualities, by fleeting charms, but only those virtues of the kind which we bring to each other. Those are the best dowry we can possess; these never become old."

"As it happens, Louise. The virtues also, like the beauties of the body, can grow cold, and become repulsive and hateful with age."

"How, dearest aunt! what is it you say? Name to me a virtue which can become hateful with years."

"Perhaps."

"How can gentleness and mildness ever become hateful?"

"So soon they degenerate into insipid indecision and listlessness."

"And mainly courage!"

"Becomes impudent rudeness."

"And modest diffidence!"

"Turns to fawning humility."

"And noble pride!"

"To vulgar haughtiness."

"And ready to oblige!"

"Dear aunt, you make me almost angry. My future husband can never degenerate."

He has one virtue which will preserve him as he is forever. A deep sense—an indestructible feeling for everything that is great, good, and noble, dwells in me also, as in him. This is the ultimate pledge and security of our happiness."

"But if it should grow old with you—if it should change to hateful excitability it is the worst enemy of matrimony. That I do not possess sensibility. That I do not degenerate, but beware, lest this grace should degenerate."

"But if it should grow old with you—if it should change to hateful excitability it is the worst enemy of matrimony. That I do not possess sensibility. That I do not degenerate, but beware, lest this grace should degenerate."

"But if it should grow old with you—if it should change to hateful excitability it is the worst enemy of matrimony. That I do not possess sensibility. That I do not degenerate, but beware, lest this grace should degenerate."

"But if it should grow old with you—if it should change to hateful excitability it is the worst enemy of matrimony. That I do not possess sensibility. That I do not degenerate, but beware, lest this grace should degenerate."

HISTORICAL.

A HISTORY OF BRENTON'S NECK, FROM 1638.

WITH INCIDENTS RELATIVE TO THE SETTLEMENT OF NEWPORT, AND THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

BY ELIZABETH C. BRENTON, OF NEWPORT, R. I.

(Copyright Secured according to Law.)

(To be Continued.)

MAY 1st 1667, by the General Assembly of Newport, Wm. Brenton is elected Governor for the years 1657, '58 and '59.

And here his public duties seem to have

ended, but the cares of his family were still increasing, he had five daughters around him, some of whom he was giving away in marriage, his other six children had not completed their education, and their interests he was pursuing with unabated application. He was out of office five years before his decease; perhaps he remained from age, perhaps from exhausted health. But the most of his time through the summer months were spent with his family at the brick building on his Hammersmith estate, where for two years he indulged in the retirement he so loved.—There, with his wife and four youngest children, Ebenezer, Sarah, Mahitable and Abigail he remained until, for the last time, he left the Colony of Rhode Island.

By his Will he had an overseer to each

of his several estates, the one at Hammersmith was John Rathborn, and with him, the estate was entrusted; when, three years before his decease, he went with his two sisters, Catharine Cooke and Christina Sandy, to England, and returned with his three sons, Jahleel, William and John, who, it was said, had been sent there for the advantages of education. John, upon their return to Newport, immediately departed for the West, as has already been related. Jahleel preferred remaining with his parents and sisters; and there was another tie also, to him, still more interesting, his cousin Martha—who was both lovely and beautiful, and had been much in the family from infancy, and the companion of his childhood. The attachment was mutual; but the match was opposed by his father, who considered it sinful, to form so near a connection with a cousin, and by his influence, and from his decided objections, he received a promise from his son, that he would never make her his wife; to that obedience to parents held in those days. But he lived a single life, and in his will it will be seen what place she continued to hold in his affections. He placed her in the light of a sister, and as such was held by the family. She, however, was united to a gentleman by the name of Church, and had quite a family of children. They settled in Rhode Island, and probably some of their descendants are still living in the town of Newport.

After Governor Brenton's return from

England he again commenced making im-

provements upon his Hammersmith estates;

and it was then he had the Point, now Fort Adams, cleared from wild wood.

The underbrush was cut away, leaving oak groves

along the western shore, and upon the op-

posite side clusters of pear trees planted,

which grew uncommonly high, and lived

to a great age, and were standing at the

commencement of the Revolutionary War.

The oak groves, however, were cut down

by the British, to furnish fuel for their

troops, which then garrisoned at that point.

But he lived a single life, and in his will

it will be seen what place she continued to

hold in his affections.

He placed her in the light of a sister,

and as such was held by the family.

William Markey, Jr.

John Winchcomb, Jr.

WILLIAM BRENTON.

After the decease of Gov. Brenton, his

son Jahleel, from the responsibility of his

position, proceeded with much caution in

all his movements, not only as executor to

his father's Will, but also in the continued

improvements of the estates, left to him by

both parents taken away

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE MAIIS.

The steamship Atlantic left Liverpool at 1.15 p.m. on the 24th, and arrived here about 2 p.m. Sunday last.

The Asia arrived at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The Atlantic brings 200 passengers.

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th by commission. The Queen's speech is all congratulatory. America is not mentioned. The honorable arrangement of the Eastern question will speedily be accomplished.

Lord Palmerston stated in the House of Commons that he was confident the War would evacuate the principalities without any delay.

The Eastern question offers nothing new. It appears no farther from or nearer to an adjustment. The Divan recommends the Sultan to accept the note.

The Austrian protest against the Smyrna affair has been published and sent to all the foreign ministers. It takes ground that Capt. Ingram broke the international law, as explained by Vattel and other jurists.

The Emperor of Austria is allied to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria.

The Duke Brabant was married to the Princess Maria, sister to the Emperor of Austria, at Brussels.

The Indian mail was telegraphed, bringing dates from Calcutta to the 16th and Hong Kong to the 7th of July. The King of Ava had submitted and peace was proclaimed in Burmab. Trade in India dull.

China.—The imperialists, assisted by foreigners, were repudiated in attempts to retake Ching Kiang. China marks dull.

A slight outbreak is reported at Servia.

The rumored intention of the Austrians to occupy Bosnia is denied.

The hospodars of Moldavia are superseded by the Sultan for Russian loans.

The English and French consuls have withdrawn.

The net profits of the Sontag opera campaign in this country, extending from October, 1852, to May in the present year, are stated at \$41,801. In addition to the above, the first management in New York yielded \$19,000.

The subjoined extract is translated from the Paris Journal of Magnetism, which quotes as its authority a very remarkable book, published by Mr. Osborne, an English officer, on his return from the Court of Tipperary, in India. We must also add, that Gen. Ventura, who was one of the witnesses in this extraordinary transaction, testified to the correctness of the statement when he subsequently visited Paris. Mr. Osborne says:

"On the 6th of June, 1853, the monarch of our life in camp was agreeably interrupted by the arrival of an individual who had acquired great celebrity in the Pendjab. The natives regarded him with great veneration, on account of the facility he possessed in running under ground as long as he pleased, and then reviving again; such extraordinary facts were related in the country concerning this man, and so many respectable persons testified to their authenticity, that we were extremely desirous of seeing him; for instance, Capt. Wade, of Madras, informed me that he had himself been present at the resurrection of this Fakir, in the presence of Gen. Ventura, the Rajah, and several men of distinction among the natives; and that after his interment had lasted several months."

The following are the details which were given him of the interment, and those that he added, on his own authority of the examination and lasted several days, and which would not be tedious to enumerate, the Fakir declared himself ready for the experiment; the witnesses met around a tomb of mason work, constructed expressly to receive him. Before their eyes the Fakir closed with wax (with the exception of his mouth) the apertures of his body through which air might be admitted, then he stripped off all his clothing. He was then enclosed in a linen bag, and by his direction his tongue was turned back, so as to enclose the entrance of his throat. Immediately after this operation the Fakir fell into a lethargic state. The bag which contained him was then closed and sealed. The box was lowered in the tomb, over which was thrown a great quantity of earth, which was trampled down and then sown with barley; finally sentinels were set to watch it day and night. Notwithstanding all these precautions, the Rajah still was suspicious; he came twice ten months that the Fakir remained buried, and caused the tomb to be examined; he found the Fakir precisely as he had left him, and perfectly cold and inanimate.

The ten months having expired, they proceeded to the final examination. Gen. Ventura and Capt. Wade say the padlock opened, the seals broken and the chest raised from the tomb. The Fakir was removed; there was no indication of heart or pulse. In the top of his head there remained some slight sensation of heat—After first placing the tongue in a natural position, and then pouring warm water over his body, he began to evince some signs of life. After two hours he was quite restored and walked about. This wonderful man is about thirty years of age, his figure unpleasing, and his countenance has a cuning expression.

He says that he had delicious dreams during his interment, and that restoration does very painful to him.

THE AMERICAN YACHT SILVIE. DEPARTED.—The London Advertiser contains a long account of the great yacht race at Cowes, on the 20th ult. Seven vessels started, and it was the general impression that the American would prove the victor, but after a beautifully contested race the English yacht Jolla came in ahead, led by the President, Richard Warren, Esq., of New York; or to the Vice-President, Samuel Nicolson, of Boston.

A COOL SPRING.—A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger states that a few days ago a man named Lounam, storekeeper in Soudersburg, York County, was out gunning, when he discovered a large snake, and in order quickly to secure it from running away he placed the butt of his rifle, loaded with a ball, at the time, upon the body of the snake, with his hand directly across the muzzle. The snake, in its writhings to free itself, coiled around the gun stock, and with one of its coils struck the hammer, which was down upon the cap at the time, hard enough to discharge the gun, the contents of which entered the ball of the hand near the wrist, and, in a diagonal direction, came out between the junction of the little finger and the one next to it. Happily no bones were broken.

MONUMENT ON PLYMOUTH ROCK.—The Trustees of the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth are taking measures for the erection of an appropriate monument on Plymouth Rock, in commemoration of the Landing of the Fathers. For this purpose it is proposed to invite all, whether societies or individuals, who feel an interest in the project, to contribute funds for its accomplishment.

Nearly \$6,000 has already been subscribed at Plymouth. A good beginning.

Those desiring to contribute may forward to Allen Dandish, Esq., Treasurer of the Pilgrim Society, at Plymouth; to the President, Richard Warren, Esq., of New York; or to the Vice-President, Samuel Nicolson, of Boston.

THE AMERICAN YACHT SILVIE. DEPARTED.—The London Advertiser contains a long account of the great yacht race at Cowes, on the 20th ult. Seven vessels started, and it was the general impression that the American would prove the victor, but after a beautifully contested race the English yacht Jolla came in ahead, led by the President, Richard Warren, Esq., of New York; or to the Vice-President, Samuel Nicolson, of Boston.

A COOL SPRING.—There is a spring of water in Ois called the "Cold Spring." A recent visitor says that when within fifteen feet of it he was taken with the ague, and looking at his thermometer, he found the mercury had fallen from 94 to 70! On laying the thermometer on the bottom of the spring, the mercury immediately fell to 36, four degrees above freezing. "It was impossible for one to hold his hand in the spring for the space of two minutes." The water is clear and the spring is never in the least affected by drought or frost.

LARGEST STEAMSHIP IN THE WORLD.—Mr. Betts, the great railway contractor, who has just left Montreal; is a director of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, who are constructing the Leviathan steamship, for the purpose of facilitating ocean navigation, the other head of this company is the Earl of Yarborough, and the names of Mr. Betts and others of equal note are also associated with Mr. Betts in the direction. This company has laid the keel of a monster steamer whose dimension are given as follows:

Length 673 feet; breadth 80 feet; out of wheel houses 120 feet; depth of hold from coming to main deck 60 feet; power of engine 6000 horse. Her deck presents an area of one half a acre of surface. The ship is being built by Scott Russell, Esquire, the greatest naval architect of England, and is constructed in separate compartments, made water-tight, so that in case of her bow or stern breaking off, she would still be able to float in separate pieces. It is doubtful if such a steamer could enter our harbour, and Halifax is therefore regarded as the most suitable port for this new move in ocean navigation. This steamer is to sail from Millford Haven, where she is now building, or from Holyhead harbor, which promises eventually to become the great steamship terminus of the British Isles.

Portland, Me. paper.

PUFFBALL.—Among the curious scientific discoveries, a place must be given to that of M. Benjamin Richardson, who, by a series of experiments, establishes the fact of a well-known fungus (by boys named puff ball, by pundits *Lycoperdon Proteus*) possessing anaesthetic properties like ether and chloroform. He burns the fungus, and subjects animals to the inhalation of its smoke. They rapidly become insensible, and finally die, if the inhalation be continued too long. It appears that the narcotizing properties of this puffball have long been used to stupefy bees, before extracting the contents of the hive. The wider application of this knowledge to animals is also due to Mr. Richardson, who read a paper on the subject before the London Medical Society, last May, and has now republished it in form of a pamphlet. The puffball may be eaten without injury; indeed, it is eaten in Italy; and Mr. Smith, the stationer of Longacre, esteems it quite a delicacy, eating it every autumn as a matter of course.—*Leader.*

TALL OATS AND TIMOTHY.—The Portland (Oregon) Commercial says that a farmer has left at its office a bundle of "green-side oats"—the straw of which measures 8 feet and that one of the heads of grain 17 1-2 inches, and contained 310 kernels, and that it is a fair specimen of four acres, which will produce at least 100 bushels to the acre. This is the second "volunteer" crop from the original seed. A sample has been sent to the Crystal Palace, as a specimen of the agricultural productions of Oregon. That Territory, however, young as it is, is not without "old fogies," one of whom, says the Commercial, a farmer, having his attention called to the tall oats, and asked if he did not think it was beautiful, coolly replied "no, it is too big."

The same paper has received a bunch of Timothy grass, measuring 5 feet and 8 inches, and says it is the product of seed sown in February and cut on the 11th of July following. Who will say Oregon is not a "tall" Territory?

QUERIES IN AN OCTOGENARIAN.—Did you ever know a "match-making mamma," whose daughters were not thoroughly educated?—Mrs. ——'s wife was with a "talented company?" Did you ever know a sporting man whose "feats" didn't eclipse those of Hercules? Did you ever know a house for sale, that was not a "desirable property" or "eligible investment?" Did you ever know a "fast" man, who hadn't a meerschaum he had refused three guineas for? Did you ever know a phrenologist, who didn't brush his hair off his forehead to display his "development?" Did you ever walk through Regent-street, with a lady, without her stopping to admire a "love of a shawl?" Did you ever know a husband to get home late from a wine party, without telling his wife he was "the first to leave?"—*Diogenes.*

GEO. STEVENS' EXPLORING PARTY.—The St. Louis Republicans says the Northern Pacific Railroad surveying party are now encamped at Camp Cushing, near the mouth of the Yellow Stone. The three sections into which the party was divided came together at that point by different routes. A report of the survey thus far has been forwarded to Washington; the prospect is that the survey will be complete, and the report laid before Congress by next February. The Republican further states that they are in receipt of private information which will satisfy Congress and the country that this route is impracticable.

A COOL SPRING.—There is a spring of water in Ois called the "Cold Spring." A recent visitor says that when within fifteen feet of it he was taken with the ague, and looking at his thermometer, he found the mercury had fallen from 94 to 70! On laying the thermometer on the bottom of the spring, the mercury immediately fell to 36, four degrees above freezing. "It was impossible for one to hold his hand in the spring for the space of two minutes." The water is clear and the spring is never in the least affected by drought or frost.

Berkshire County Eagle.

STRING BEANS.—A gentleman and lady residing at Cambridge had in their employ, an Irish girl, fresh from the old country. The lady on going out to church on the Sabbath, directed the girl how to prepare dinner, and among other instructions, told her to boil some string beans, and string them well. Judge of her surprise on her return from church, to find that the girl, not understanding the process of stringing beans had actually taken a needle and string all the beans in a row on a tow cord.

FIREMEN'S MISTER.—There is to be a grand firemen's muster and festival in Springfield on 23d inst. A general invitation to firemen of this and neighboring states has been extended, and it is expected that the turnout will be the largest and most imposing ever witnessed in New England. At the trial of engines in the afternoon, two handsome trumpets will be awarded to the engines which play best.

A VIXEN IN THE NAVY.—Midshipman R. J. Price, of Maryland, died on board the steamship Lexington on her voyage to Madera, where she arrived on the 14th ult.

Mr. J. J. Hanson, acting Master of the U. S. steamer Vixen, died at Pensacola the 25th of August, of yellow fever.

A modern composer has invented a musical notation that will do away with the flats and sharps. Whoever invents a system of society, that will also be adopted by the world.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

The law relative to railroads, passed by the last session of the Connecticut legislature, making it necessary for all trains to come to a full stop at drawbridges, railroad crossings, &c., went into effect on the 1st ult.

LITTEL'S LIVING AGE.

"SPECIES."

This work is conducted in the spirit of Litell's "Museum of Foreign Literature," which was first published for the public for twenty years, but as it is now so large, and appears so often, we not only give spirit and freshness to it by many things which were excluded by a month's delay, but while thus extending our scope and gathering a greater and more attractive variety, are able so to increase the solid and substantial part of our literary, historical and political harvest, as fully to satisfy the taste of the American reader.

The elaborate and stately Essays of Edinburgh, Quarterly, and other Reviewers; and Blackwood's able discussions on Poetry, his keen political Commentaries, highly wrought Tales, and vivid descriptions of rural and mountain Scenery, and the contributions to Literature, History and Common Life, by the sagacious Spectator, the sparkling Examiner, the judicious Atheneum, the busy and industrious Literary Gazette, the sensible and comprehensive British, the sober and respectable Christian Observer, these are interesting and valuable additions to the mass of the United States, and with the best articles of the Dublin University, New Monthly Magazine, &c., Tales, Anecdotes, Hand, and Sporting Magazines, and of Chamber's admirable Journal. We do not consider beneath our dignity to borrow wit and wisdom from Punch; and when we think it good enough, make use of the thunder of The Times. We shall increase our variety by imitations from the continent of Europe, and from the new growth of the British colonies.

The steamship has brought Europe, Asia and Africa, into our neighborhood; and will greatly multiply our connections, as merchants, Travellers and Politicians, with all parts of the world; so that much more than it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries. And this not only because of their nearer connection with ourselves, but because the nations seem to be hastening through rapid process of change, to some new state of things, which the moral and political prophet cannot anticipate.

Geographical Discovery, the progress of Colonization, (which is extending over the whole world,) and Voyages and Travels, will be favorable matter for our selections; and, in general, we shall systematically and very frequently supply our readers with the greatest department of Foreign affairs, without entirely neglecting our own.

While we aspire to make the Living Age deserve all who are interested in every department of the moral progress, the movements to Statemen, Divines, Lawyers and Physicians, men of business and men of leisure—it is still stronger object to make it attractive and useful to their Wives and Children. We believe that we can thus do some good in our day and generation; and hope to make the work indispensable in every well-informed family. We say indispensable, because in this day of cheap literature it is not possible to guard against the influx of what is bad in taste and vicious in morals in any other way than by furnishing a sufficient supply of highly characterized, The moral and mental appetite gratified.

We hope that, by "removing the stain from the chief," by providing abundantly for the imagination, and by a large collection of Biographies, Voyages, Travels, and more solid matter, we may produce a work which shall be popular, while at the same time it will aspire to raise the standard of Public taste.

—Extract of a letter from Judge Story.—

I have read the prospectus with great pleasure, and entirely approve the plan. It is only, I apprehend, that patients, both young and old, large enough, and strong enough, to sustain its force, will contribute to its success.

—F.R.—There is a considerable saving by taking the longer view.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every direction are referred to each Part.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 10 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Goffe, of 79 St. Mary's Street, Wapping, dated May 15, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—At the age of 15 my wife (who is now 81) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been mortified, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.

WILLIAM GOLFIN.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, IN 10 YEARS STANDING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Abbs, Barber of Gaspe, of Keswick, near Kendal, dated May 8, 1821.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at War Works; and, though I have been a good deal fatigued, and have been sitting, and for mounting together she was compelled to sleep sitting. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but none of them would do any good. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, I sent you a small quantity of your Ointment to do.

She commenced its use six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without swelling or inflammation, and are now perfectly straight. She has witnessed the suffering of my wife during the last 45 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, and I might say, with the blessing of Providence, of greatly alleviating the suffering of a fellow-creature.